

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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PROSPECTUS

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully-felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.
As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of effacing the memory of the bitter past of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for honest and just where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefit of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenue, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, "that if we cannot command," we shall at all events deserve success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO., STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

GOOD-BY.

For it is over dear. Your careless touch Can thrill or start no quiet pulse of mine; The voice whose magic wood and won so much, Unheeded may its tenderest spell combine; The strange dark eyes their wonted glances steal. But not to melt or fire me any more, And coldly turning from the mute appeal, I know that their pristine might is o'er.

A little sorry and a little vexed, With just a touch of mirth, a touch of shame, And at my old enthrallment quite perplexed,

I think of how we played our idle game, L. who-to-night can neither laugh nor sigh, Gave many an honest smile, an honest tear,

To our fair folly, born of vanity, And dead of—well, we carve no tombstone, dear!

I said, just now, a certain phrase you used, Trying to wake again the old sweet thrill, That in the pretty words so much abused, We vowed no time could change, nor tide could chill.

I said it all alone, with lips that fain Had trembled in the loving wane of old; I could not wake the perished spark again, The fire is out—the very heart is cold.

Come clasp my hand in frank free guise, my friend,

Let the dead past bury its foolish dead; Let the dark curtain fall, the pageant end, And we pass on with calm, untroubled tread.

Forgive, forget, each what the other wrought,

See that the path is smooth, the sky is clear,

And so with quiet unregretful thought, Own it is well, and all is over, dear!

YET A STRANGE BITTERNESS IS IN THE WORDS,

A swollen sadness swells to eye and heart,

A moan swells sudden from the stricken chords,

Oh, the fair soulless dream is loth to part!

I would not let a weary anger creep

Round that sweet memory of our long ago,

Weak will! cold love; that clasped, yet could not keep.

But there it all is over, better so!

SENATOR MORTON ON NATIONALITY.

In a recent lecture, Senator Oliver P. Morton thus epitomized the great principle of nationality:

We must have a nation. It is a necessity of our political existence, and we find the countries of the Old World now aspiring for nationality. Italy, after a long absence, has returned. Rome has again become the centre and the capital of a great nation. The bleeding fragments of the beautiful land have been bound up together, and Italy again assumes her place among the nations. And we find the great Germanic family has been sighing for a nationality. That race, whose overwhelming civilization is acknowledged by all the world, has hitherto been divided into petty principalities and States, such as Virginia and South Carolina aspire to be, but now are coming together and asserting their unity, their national existence, and are now able to dominate all the nations of Europe. We should then cherish this idea, that while the States have their rights sacred and unapproachable, which we should guard with untiring vigilance, never permitting an encroachment, and remembering that such encroachment is as much a violation of the Constitution of the United States as to encroach upon the rights of the General Government, still bearing in mind that the States are but subordinate parts of one great nation, and that the nation is over all; even as God is over the universe.

Without entering into any of the consequences that flow from this doctrine, allow me to tonight to refer to that great national attribute, the great national duty—the duty and the power to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. If the Government of the United States has not the power to protect the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property in cases where the States fail, or refuse or are unable to grant protection, then that Government should be amended, or should give place to a better. Great Britain sent forth a costly and powerful expedition to Abyssinia to rescue four British subjects who had been captured and imprisoned by the government of that country. She has

recently threatened Greece with war if she did not use all her power to bring to justice two brigands who had lately murdered two British subjects. Those things are greatly to the honor of Great Britain. And our Government threatened Austria with war if she did not release Martin Costa, who had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and was therefore protected by the Government of the United States. More recently we have made war upon Corea, a Province in Asia, and slaughtered her people and battered down her forts, because Americans shipwrecked upon her coast were murdered, and the Government had refused to give satisfaction for it. And if a mob in London should murder half a dozen American citizens we would call upon that Government to use all its power to bring the murderers to punishment, and if Great Britain did not do so it would be regarded as a cause of war. And yet some people entertain the idea that our Government has the power to protect its citizens everywhere except upon its own soil. While the idea that I would advocate is the doctrine that I would urge as being the only true and national one, flowing inevitably from national sovereignty, is that our Government has the right to protect her citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property wherever the flag floats, whether at home or abroad.

BECHER ON DEATH-DYING THE EASIEST THING A MAN DOES.

WOMANHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD.

Mr. Beecher was in an unusually talkative mood last Friday night, and discoursed familiarly in his lecture room about the various ideas of death. He did not think it an evidence of special Christian grace to be willing to die. He did not think it natural for the young or for those full of the activities of life to desire to die. It is better to be willing to live and do the duties of life. When Paul said it was better to depart he was an old man in prison. If an October pippin says it is ready to drop, is that any reason on a little green apple in June should be ready? It is the business of green apples to get ripe. All the representations of the New Testament about death are full of cheer and hope. For Paul to day says to go to Christ. Dying is not growing short of breath and feeble of pulse; it is flying up to the All-loving Soul of the universe. It is going to sweet companionship. We struggle on through the universe, finding little companionship, but we go to the spirits of just men made perfect. We go where all the conditions lift us up to a realm of nobility. There all is concord, there is no selfishness, no hardness and crudeness and rudeness or revenge; all are working up with one sweet impulse with the great genial creative force of Divine love. These thoughts ring in my soul like the bells of a far-off city, drawing me thitherward. Dying is the easiest thing men do. Suffering is in life, but as a rule men die as easily as a door turns upon its hinges. Dying is going home, not to supineness, not to Oriental luxury, but to supreme activity, where every part is developed and cultured in the realm of God dwelling with man, and out of the breast of the son of man ever comes the voice of the Son of God: "Suffer little children to come unto me." How much we are won to the threshold of redemption by the little child whom from the foundation of the world the Father-Creator took and set in the midst of all the human life will only be known when we read the deeper plan and the more secret wisdom of the Author and Finisher of our existence.

He must be in heart and brain well nigh a son of perdition who can stand with the wife and mother before the cradle of his child and not cry from the very depth of his heart, "Surely God is in this place." Not to be touched in presence of mother and child with an impression never to be erased; not to be fixed in a covenant of deepest loyalty to the soul, never to be broken as long as the tablets of mind endure, must mark a man not yet elevated to manhood, a creature in masculine human form, whose level is that of the beasts that perish—which, we take it, is considerably below that of all the higher dumb

animals, who keep covenant, and about whom one cannot help having the kindly hope that they do not wholly perish.

He must be very weak and juvenile, or very selfish and wicked, who can ever have a thought of pleasure outside his relation to the woman who has brought wifehood and motherhood into his house and home. And there can be only villainous abomination in the inspiration which leads a creature, called by courtesy a man, to announce it as a gospel that new desire warrants breach of old loyalty, even to derision of one who has become both wife and mother. No guise of prophecy can cover so vile a principle, no charm of poetry gild so hateful a treason. It may be sung; but it is still the black vomit of horrible moral disease. It may be cried aloud where men look for sacred speech; but still the breath of hell will be in it, and the taint of perdition on the lips from which it comes. Sickly female enthusiasts, not yet received by the madhouse, may lend it their sorry praise and the slim authority of their practice; and accidental evangelists of the press or the platform may lift up its banner and float its challenge; but it can never become a decent cause, or anything other than a disgraceful spectacle.

The necessary influence of the mother upon her unborn offspring, and upon the education of infantile instincts and childish powers, and then upon youthful faculties and character, until manhood and womanhood are reached, point as distinctly as possible to permanence and peace as conditions of an honest and honorable conjugal relation. There must not be so much as the shadow of a doubt on the heart of the mother while under her heart throbs the commencing life of the child. How much man owes it to woman when fulfilling her office of mother that she secure her quietness, peace, and comfort cannot be too strongly asserted. It is one of those respects in which ingenuity and fidelity may be taxed to the utmost, yet fall far short of the urgent requirement of Nature and of truth. It is when a love most tender and faithful comes in full power into two human souls that there is most surely that overshadowing of human condition by divine influence which ought to help mother and child during all the time that their life is one. To deny this love at such a time, and suffer the conditions of greatest blessing to mother and child to fail, is the deepest possible wrong into which husband and father can be betrayed. To make this denial and disturbance an admitted common rule, at any bidding of desire, or in presence of any difficulty of union, is to put wrong for right, falsehood for truth, and cruelty for kindness, in a way the most mischievous and most inexcusable possible. It is either a crazy or a brutal philosophy which can even suggest any other order for motherhood than that of marriage, founded in permanence and peace, beyond possibility of dispute or disturbance.

How deep, then, must be the reverence and devotion of a true man toward woman undertake the office not only of wife, but the higher office of mother! In that office the sureties which woman gives lack nothing of perfect sacredness. There is no return for her when once she undertakes the function of motherhood. Once the mother to man of his offspring, woman has taken a step from which she cannot look back. And with the fruits of her office what added sweetness and tenderness does not the mother bring into the united life of man and woman! The mother and child are forever the central figures of the sacred story of God dwelling with man, and out of the breast of the son of man ever comes the voice of the Son of God: "Suffer little children to come unto me." How much we are won to the threshold of redemption by the little child whom from the foundation of the world the Father-Creator took and set in the midst of all the human life will only be known when we read the deeper plan and the more secret wisdom of the Author and Finisher of our existence.

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atheistic self-assertion of his course. If there be no sure damnation for such misbehavior, then we may as well assume that the lust of the flesh and the pride of life are our kingdom, and that for the Kingdom of God—for justice and mercy and humility, bringing order and peace and delight—we need have no concern.—*Independent*.

First Reunion of the Officers of the Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops.

The Grand Army Journal says:

In May, 1863, Gen. E. A. Wild was authorized to raise four regiments of colored Troops in North Carolina, to be known as "Wild's African Brigade." The first regiment (afterward designated as the Thirty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops) was mustered into service at Newbern, N. C., in June, under command of Col. James C. Beecher, of New York. Remaining in Newbern till the latter part of July, the regiment was sent to Folly Island, S. C., and took part in the siege which resulted in the evacuation of Fort Wagner. In February, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Florida, and at the battle of Olustee, where the expedition of Gen. Seymour was repulsed, won the honor of saving the expedition from total rout. In November, 1864, the regiment joined the expedition of Gen. Hatch to Pocotalgo, S. C., to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, taking part in the battles of Honey Hill and Devaux, and after the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army proceeded to Charleston.

So high was the reputation of the regiment for discipline and efficiency that it was retained in the service after the close of the war, the officers and men doing special duty in and around Charleston. It was mustered out June 1, 1866.

The first meeting of the officers since the muster-out was held at the Lincoln House, at Worcester, Mass., on the 19th inst. At a business meeting in the morning an organization was formed, under the name of the "Officers' Association of the Thirty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops," and the following officers were elected: President, Capt. William Emerson; Vice-President, Capt. J. C. White; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Woodbury C. Smith; Executive Committee, Capt. James O. Ladd, Mrs. Woodbury C. Smith, and Mrs. J. C. White.

The Executive Committee were instructed to take measures toward a reunion of Wild's Brigade.

Maj. Gen. Devens, under whom the regiment served in South Carolina, was present at the meeting in the morning, and was gladly welcomed by the officers.

Resolutions were passed expressive of the high regard in which the association hold the memory of those who fell in battle or have since, by disease, passed from our midst and tendering their sympathies to their friends and relatives.

Stil further, if a man has taken a woman's hand helpfully, humble walking with God requires him to hold it faithfully, trusting always that the Providence which was over the beginning of his covenant will continue to the end. To fly out of a position like that of wedlock and fatherhood upon any impulse, or set in the midst of all the human life will only be known when we read the deeper plan and the more secret wisdom of the Author and Finisher of our existence.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square	1 mon	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12
Two	7	9	12	20
Three	9	12	20	35
Four	15	25	35	70
Five	20	35	45	85
Six	24	42	50	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175

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SUNDAY DECEMBER 10, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

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PRactical REFORM.

There can be no doubt that

the Senate did an eminently wise thing when it adjourned, after electing a President and Lieutenant Governor, refusing to prolong the session and thus involve the State in the expenditure of thousands of dollars for the mileage and *per diem* of members. This was the first step taken to afford evidence of the earnestness of a majority of the Senate to avoid unnecessary outlays.

The *Alberville Flag* of Dec. 2, contains the following precise and valuable information, published, we presume, for the enlightenment of the benighted dwellers in the region where ignorance covers the land and gross ignorance the people. It says, with reference to Christmas: "This memorable day is near at hand, it comes on the 25th of December this year." When did it, and when will occur on any other day?

The *St. James Sentinel* of December 6, has had its discredence quickened of late. It emits the following censure:

There are now two five cent daily papers in New Orleans. The *National Republican* and the *Commercial Bulletin*, both good reading papers, but of opposite politics."

Speaker Carter is "unwilling directly or indirectly to sanction or recognize the legality of the action of the members of the Senate" in the election of Mr. Pinchback to the office of Lieutenant Governor. Certainly he is, and who wouldn't be in the same plight? But notwithstanding all this this, we opine that he is *Lt. Governor* though.

MALIGNITY AND FALSEHOOD UNMASKED.

The *National Republican* of Friday afternoon contains a "communicated" article in which it is said that "Senator Ingraham" desires it to be made known that he voted as a colored man against Mr. Pinchback, because of the contempt and derision which the latter has shown to the memory and family of Governor Dunn.

It is lamentable that this self-constituted champion and avenger of the honor and dignity of the "memory and family" did not think it necessary to support this vague and uncertain testimony, these groundless and vindictive charges, with some specific allegations. As he has omitted this necessary performance we will supply it and adduce what we know occurred on the melancholy occasion of Mr. Dunn's illness and death. As soon as Mr. Pinchback learned of Mr. Dunn's illness he betrayed an earnest solicitude, and in company with another gentleman and himself hurried to his residence to ascertain the real condition of the sufferer. Mr. Pinchback's sympathies and regret were immediately enlisted and expressed, and every utterance of his impressed the observer of his conduct or the listener to his language of the earnestness of his sorrow at the threatened catastrophe. Indeed so great did his interest in the case of Mr. Dunn show itself that he was unwilling to believe even the decision of the medical men, that the case was hopeless.

When death snatched Mr. Dunn away, Mr. Pinchback with Senators Jenkins, Harris, Barber and others, constituted Senator Barber a committee of one to place at the disposal of the family and friends of the deceased, the services of the gentle men named to any extent or in any capacity required.

On the day of the funeral, Mr. Pinchback was early at the house of mourning, and observed with what scrupulous exactness and precision he was passed over by every agent employed by those officiating at the obsequies, while men who scarcely knew Mr. Dunn were dignified with the badges of "chief mourners," or assigned to the position of "pall bearers." He saw with indignation the toadying to men of another race on account of servility to "color," until overcome with the disgusting exhibitions his self-respect revolted at the scenes, and he fled the spot where such heartless manifestations over the dead, were made to blend horribly with ostentatious mourning and hellish malignity, and sought refuge in the place assigned for "Senators" there to assuage the pangs of sorrow he was made to feel.

That period over, a "commemoration meeting" was called, a number of friends more or less prominent, were invited. It is known and admitted, notwithstanding what the jealousy and malice of Mr. Ingraham may "wish to be known" that Mr. Pinchback is the foremost Representative man of his race in this State, and yet no invitation was extended to him to participate.

In the face of these facts would any honest man desire Mr. Pinchback to fawn and cringe in servile humility to heartless men and beg to be purchased an opportunity to appear in a mourning crowd? We are sure not.

And yet the chief manipulator of these outrages has the barefaced effrontery to give as his reason for voting against Mr. Pinchback, that he was guilty of "contempt and derision." False, False, False. Another column is, that Lieutenant Governor Pinchback on the same day of his election, "had a policeman who was on duty at the house of Governor Dunn removed."

We are authorized by Mr. Pinchback to pronounce this a WILFUL AND MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD. That he has not taken his seat as President of the Metropolitan Police Board, and in no form nor manner whatever interfered with this body up to the present time.

The *Cameron Times*, a paper never in existence, but owned by Speaker Carter, received \$6000 for publishing the *Journal of the House of Representatives*.

We suggest these items to the consideration of those who are in search of "the plunderers." They may find in the Colonel a man who has contributed some honor to his office.

ACQUITTAL OF J. D. HOUSTON.—Our readers are familiar with the fact that the case of the State vs. James D. Houston, indicted on the charge of the manslaughter of Arthur Grier, was transferred to the Second Judicial District of Jefferson. This case occupied the attention of the Court for two or three days and was disposed of on Friday last by a verdict of "not guilty."

PRETENDED FRIENDSHIP AWAY WITH IT.

The acrimony and virulence with which the *National Republican* has joined in the Democratic crusade against Mr. Pinchback's character since his election by the Senate to the presidency of that body, and the Lieutenant Governorship, in opposition to the Customhouse Democratic candidate, gives direct and unequivocal denial to the ridiculous and hollow pretense of many of the supporters and endorsers of that nondescript organ, and the intimate associates of those who conduct it, both colored and white, that they are "not fighting Pinchback," but only warring against Governor Warmoth. We have repeatedly pronounced this "distinction without a difference" as too inappreciable to ordinary comprehension, and we are not therefore disappointed to find that the men themselves who pretended to this novelty, found it impossible to clothe their thoughts in appropriate expressions without necessarily belittling and traducing Mr. Pinchback equally with Governor Warmoth.

We do not make this point for the purpose of complaining of this course towards either of the dignitaries referred to, but we desire to direct attention specially to the attitude of this sheet, while some of its leading men, its shining lights are proclaiming their good will and friendship towards Mr. Pinchback. He desires no such traitorous friendship. If the period has arrived when political differences must drive men, hitherto friends into unseemly hostility, and rend the friendships of "affinity and consanguinity," why let men openly assume the position with all its responsibilities and advantages or disadvantages; but save us from the deceit and mockery of men who pretend undying friendship, and esteem, and yet seize every opportunity to stab and wound and destroy.

REFORM MOCKERIES.

It is refreshing to observe with what complacency some people can dispose of conscience, memory and discretion when once they arrive at that comfortable conclusion that the ends justify the means. There is no doubt now that the design and intention of the "Gatlin gun" crowd has been, from first to last, to obtain control of the Republican party of this State, or ruin it in their diabolical efforts.

Foiled in this nefarious design, we find them now engaged in the laudable undertaking of maligning and abusing the men they could not cajole or scare into combination with them. We have a notable case in point. The *National Republican*, of which the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Colonel Carter, is the reputed chief editor, has recently been devoting much of its energies to the "band of corruptionists" composed of the supporters of the administration, and claiming for its side all that is just and immaculate, and pure and lovely and of good report. Suppose we submit three or four items as they have been handed to us, and ask the "N. R." to tell us who "plundered the State" when opportunities presented themselves?

The warrant's for the mileage of the House Committee on Railroads, seven members, were signed by Speaker Carter for \$2300 each, when it is known that not a mile of road was travelled.

The State paid for the services of the Speaker on the Committee of Public and Private Lands only \$2100. The House Enrollment Committee had on it fifty-eight clerks, among whom are the names of Mr. Bebe, Col. Jack Wharton, and Tom O'Neil.

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DEMOCRATIC COALITION.

Whatever may be said of the coalition formed by the Democratic Senators with the disaffected clique, one thing is unmistakable that the sole object and aim of that party is to disorganize and divide Republicans, and to promote this they will resort to any device however apparently dishonorable or desperate to compass their much adored object to slide into power through the breach.

The great bulk of the Republican party of this State will not fail to penetrate these designs, and discard the men and faction among us who thus dare to tamper and coquette with an avowed and rancorous foe, whose every record is hostile to the enjoyment of equal civil and political liberty to the colored man. Whose most authoritative exponents to-day all over the country denounce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, declare neither of them valid, and labor, and hope, and sacrifice, and wait for the ultimate triumph of Democracy.

And these are the men, this is the party we find Republicans affiliating with under the delusive and pretended guise of "Reform" for the overthrow of the only regular and effective Republican organization in the State. A party to secure whose vote in the election of

President of the Senate, a man, a colored man, Senator Ingraham who is claimed by the organ of that hybrid association, to "stand better as a leader of his race than Mr. Pinchback," had to be ignored, and while loudly claiming and contending that the office should be filled by a colored man, were driven to so far pander to the prejudices of their Democratic allies as to nominate a white man, and with singular inconsistency claim it to have been done in the name of the Republican party of Louisiana.

The Republican party of this State as long as it remains true to its principles never can nor will endorse any such course, and the men who to foist themselves into power and position joined the Democracy, will be made to reap in the not distant future, the reward of their own doings. Their unworthiness and treachery will meet with merited casting out.

REFORM MOCKERIES.

It is refreshing to observe with what complacency some people can dispose of conscience, memory and discretion when once they arrive at that comfortable conclusion that the ends justify the means. There is no doubt now that the design and intention of the "Gatlin gun" crowd has been, from first to last, to obtain control of the Republican party of this State, or ruin it in their diabolical efforts.

Foiled in this nefarious design, we find them now engaged in the laudable undertaking of maligning and abusing the men they could not cajole or scare into combination with them. We have a notable case in point. The *National Republican*, of which the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Colonel Carter, is the reputed chief editor, has recently been devoting much of its energies to the "band of corruptionists" composed of the supporters of the administration, and claiming for its side all that is just and immaculate, and pure and lovely and of good report. Suppose we submit three or four items as they have been handed to us, and ask the "N. R." to tell us who "plundered the State" when opportunities presented themselves?

The warrant's for the mileage of the House Committee on Railroads, seven members, were signed by Speaker Carter for \$2300 each, when it is known that not a mile of road was travelled.

The State paid for the services of the Speaker on the Committee of Public and Private Lands only \$2100. The House Enrollment Committee had on it fifty-eight clerks, among whom are the names of Mr. Bebe, Col. Jack Wharton, and Tom O'Neil.

The *Cameron Times*, a paper never in existence, but owned by Speaker Carter, received \$6000 for publishing the *Journal of the House of Representatives*.

We suggest these items to the consideration of those who are in search of "the plunderers." They may find in the Colonel a man who has contributed some honor to his office.

ACQUITTAL OF J. D. HOUSTON.

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THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANA.

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which favors the coalition, says
frankly that there is no real line of
division between Republicans like
Mr. Schurz and the Democratic
party. It does not say and it does
not mean that its party should dis
band; and its argument is intended
to show Mr. Schurz that if he has
left the Republicans, he must join
the Democrats.

The elections, also, show a Rep
publican union and firmness which
indicate the deep conviction of the
American people that Republican
ascendancy is the guarantee of
peace and progress. It is the plain
significance of those elections which
has so startled the Democratic
chiefs that they are lost in perplex
ity as to their future course, and
have issued proposals to all dissat
isfied persons. It is by the Rep
ublican party that the reforms most
desired are to be accomplished.

We see with regret honorable men
who despair of the party. But we
believe that as the time for action
approaches they will recover some
of their old faith, and decide
ever if it seem to them no more
for the party which has saved
liberty, rather than that which has
served slavery.—*Harper's Weekly*.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

RESOLUTIONS RATIFYING THE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN ELECTING LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

SEVENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Warmoth and Pinchback Pioneers, of the Seventh Ward, held at their hall, on Thursday evening, December 7, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The election by the State Senate of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, to the position of Lieutenant Governor, has given another proof of the integrity and strength of the Republican party, and of the determination of his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth and his co-workers, to protect the political interests of all classes composing said party; and

Whereas, The action of the Customhouse faction, in forming an alliance with the Democratic Senators, relinquishing the claims of the colored people to representation, thus disregarding one of the most important principles that has heretofore bound us together, and disregarding the party principles; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this club are hereby tendered to his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, and the honorable Senators, who, by their co-operation, saved us from political defeat; and be it

Resolved, That we depurate the action of the pretended Republicans composing the bolting element as malicious, destructive, desperate, unwarrantable and unpatriotic in their efforts to rule or ruin; and be it

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican.

J. B. JOURDAIN,
President.

W. M. J. MOORE, Secretary.

Special Notice.

ROOMS LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB, New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1871.

The members of the LOUISIANA Progressive Club are hereby notified of a meeting to take place on TUESDAY evening December 12, at 8 o'clock p.m. W. M. G. BROWN, Secretary.

Commercial.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9—11:30 A. M. COTTON—We notice a better feeling, partially induced by the improved condition of the New York market, and prices are stronger but without any quotable change. Thus far about 2000 bales have sold at prices mostly within the range of our last evening's quotations.—*Pic.*

Yesterday's sales embraced 6300 bales, and the market closed as follows:

Average	Exchange	Lists.
Low Ordinary	16	17
Good Ordinary	18	18
Middle	18	18
High Middle	19	19
Strict Middle	19	19
Good Middle	19	19

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, 10 lb.	84@84
Yellow Clarified	10@11
Fair	7@8
Fully fair	9@9
White	11@12

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	25@30
Fair	32@36
Prime	42

Reballed, plantation, \$1 gallon.

Reballed, refinery

Golden Syrup

\$1.00

FLOUR:—

Superfine

Double extra

Treble extra

Good Treble Extra

Good Extra

Choice Extra

COEN:—

White mixed

Yellow

White

Choice White, in Dundee

St. Charles county White

Mixed, in poor order

OATS:—

St. Louis, 10 bushel

Gala

BRAN:—

100 lbs.

HAY:—

Western, 10 tons

Chopped

PORK:—

Summer-cured Mts.

Winter-packed Mts.

Beefing

The large amount of business be
fore the United States District

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work
of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed
in the English language than appear
periodically in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They
are read with equal interest and satisfaction
by boys of every grade from eighteen
to eighty. Its scientific papers, while suffi
ciently profound to demand the attention
of the learned, are yet admirably adapted
to the popular understanding, and designed
as much to diffuse correct information
concerning current scientific discovery as
it could be if it were the organ of the "So
ciety for the Diffusion of Useful Knowl
edge." The great design of HARPER'S is
to give correct information and rational
amusement to the great masses of the people.
There are few intelligent American
families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE
would not be an appreciated and highly
welcome guest. There is no monthly
Magazine an intelligent reading family can
less afford to be without. Many Magazines
are accumulated HARPER'S is edit
ed. It is not a magazine that is print
ed which shows more intelligent pains ex
on its articles and mechanical execution.
There is not a cheaper Magazine publish
ed. There is not, confessedly, a more popular
Magazine in the world.

New York Homestead.

It is one of the wonders of journalism—
the editorial management of HARPER'S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871.

Terms:

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each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for \$20,
00, without extra copy.

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WEEKLY, and BAZAAR, to one address for
one year, \$10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals,
to one address for one year, \$7 00.

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time.

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now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth
binding, will be sent by express, freight at
expense of purchaser, for \$2 25 per volume.
Single Volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3 00.
Cloth cases for binding, will be
38 cents by mail, postpaid.

The Postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is
24 cents a year, which must be paid at
the subscriber's post-office.

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"The Best, Cheapest and most Suc
cessful Family Paper in the
UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY—
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country.
Complete in all the departments of an
American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY
has earned for itself a right to its title,
"A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York
Evening Post*.

The best publication of its class in
America, and so far ahead of all other
journals as not to permit of any comparison.
Its columns contain the finest collections
of reading matter that are printed.

Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful,
being furnished by the chief artists of
the country.—*Boston Traveler*.

Harper's Weekly is the best and most
interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor
does its value depend on its illustrations
alone. Its reading matter is of a high
order of literary merit—varied, instruc
tive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.

—N. Y. Sun.

Subscriptions—1871.

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Weekly, and Bazaar, to one address for one
year, \$10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals,
to one address for one year, \$7 00.

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any time.

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WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be
sent by express, free of expense, for \$7 00
each. A complete set, comprising Four
teen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at
the rate of \$2 25 per vol., freight at ex
pense of purchaser. Volume XIV ready
January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20
cents a year, which must be paid at the
subscriber's post-office.

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New York.

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New Orleans.

R. A. CHIPELLI,

C. H. DEALER IN —

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TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES.

STEAMBOATS.

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ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET
COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD PACKETS.
FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO
and the Bends—The fine
passenger steamers of
this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all
points on the Memphis and Charleston
Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern
Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail
road—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest
rates to all points East, West and North,
by all the various routes via Memphis,
Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms se
cured at General Office, 104 Common
street.

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C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President,
Bills of lading for all freights over
the Illinois Central Railroad; signed
at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
apt. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET
COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,
MEMPHIS and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as
follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over
the Illinois Central Railroad to all
points on Arkansas, White and Cumb
land rivers. Through bills of lading and
passenger tickets issued to all points
on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state
rooms secured on application to

STEVENS & VERLANDER.

Agents, 135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central
Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER,
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO
AND THE WEST.

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

Interesting Items.

How Hot Iron may be Handled.

About the year 1809, one Lioniello, a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, by the impunity with which he handled red-hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil, and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples he attracted the attention of Professor Sementem, who narrowly watched all his operations and endeavored to discover his secret. Sementem's efforts, after performing several experiments upon himself, were finally crowned with success. He found that by friction with sulphuric acid, diluted with water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of red-hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became spongey, appeared to be still more effectual. After having rubbed the parts which were rendered, in some degree, incombustible with hard soap, he discovered on the application of hot iron that their insensibility was increased. He then determined again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the professor applied hard soap to his tongue until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and after having placed an ointment composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum upon it, boiling oil did not burn it. While the oil remained on the tongue a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and was then swallowed without danger. Several scientific men have since successfully repeated the experiment of Professor Sementem.—*Ez.*

Colored Lawyers in Kentucky.

On the 24th inst., an "innovation upon the old-time customs and prejudices of the Kentucky bar," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "which was begun on Monday, in the examination of N. R. Harper and Geo. Griffiths, both colored, as to their fitness for the practice of law in the State courts, was consummated by their being licensed and fully admitted to the bar of this State." They had passed a very creditable examination, and were complimented by the judges on the manner in which they acquitted themselves, and it is predicted by their friends that they will reflect credit upon their race by the ability with which they will fulfill the duties of their profession. They have inaugurated a new dispensation, the dignity of which is incumbent upon them to uphold, and the *Courier* does not think that they will receive anything but the kindest treatment from the white members of their profession.

The Gift of Tact.—What a wonderful oil upon the machinery of human affairs tact is! To know just what to say, and when to say it, and to whom to say it—to know when to be silent, and when deferentially to listen—is a great gift. No one can fully appreciate this quality who has not had the misfortune of living with a blundering person, who never moves or speaks without unintentionally wounding or offending somebody. Contingency with such a one is fearful to the nerves, and temper, too. We doubt whether tact, in any considerable degree, can be acquired. It is born with some, and is as natural to them as the color of their eyes or hair. We have seen little children who were perfect in it, without the slightest idea, of course of the diplomacy they were enacting.

A new mill for grinding wheat by percussion, while it is unground and falling freely, as being projected through the air, is in operation in Edinburgh. The wheat in passing through the machine is struck by a series of bars moving at an immense speed in opposite directions; it is thus instantaneously reduced to a state ready for bolting, no injurious heat being caused, and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerably less. The advantages are the very light and rarely needed repairs it requires compared with millstones, the fewer men required, and consequent saving in wages, the exemption from loss by scrapping, the small ground and space occupied, and the much less driving power needed.

Fun and Fancy.

"You say, Mrs. Smith, that you have lived with the defendant eight years. Does the court understand from this, that you are married to him?"
"In course it doe."
"Have you a marriage certificate?"
"Yes, your honor, three on 'em—two gals and a boy."

"Have you any traveling inkstands?" asked a lady of a young stationer. "No ma'am, we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet."

Two gentlemen were lately examining the breast of a plough on a stall in a market place.

"I'll bet you a guinea," said one, "you don't know what this is for."

"Done," said the other, "it is for sale." The bet was won and the wager paid.

"Captain, I have caught a Tartar." "Fetch him along then." "He won't come." "Come along yourself and leave him." "I can't; he won't let me."

An apothecary's boy was lately sent to leave at one house a box of pills and at another six live fowls. Confused on the way, he left the pills where the fowls should have gone, and the fowls at the pill place. The folks who received the fowls were astonished at reading the accompanying direction, "swallow one every two hours!"

"Hear the words of instruction, my son, while you are sober," said a sailor, "for it is not possible to be taught when you are tight."

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it weighs only four ounces.

The wheel of Fortune must have belonged originally to an omnibus; for it is continually "taking up" and "putting down" people.

A critic describes a lady vocalist's voice as being clear as a bell, and says one can see through it. Does he mean that it is cracked?

"You have to work for a living, I s'pose," said a white gloved young man to an honest mechanic, "what is your trade?" "A rope maker, at your service," replied the worker.

In the war of the revolution John Bull wasted a great many balls which the Yankees were piling up. While doing so the British commander sent a message to them, "We want balls; will you sell them?" The answer was, "we want powder; send us powder and we'll return your balls."

A merchant examining a hog-head of hardware, on comparing it with the invoice, found it all right, except a hammer less than the invoice.

"Och, don't be trouble!" said the porter, "Save the boy took it out to open the hogheads with."

A young fop about starting down to New Orleans, proposed to purchase a life preserver. "Oh you'll not want it," suggested the clerk, "bags of wind won't sink."

"Mr. Smith, you said you officiated in a pulpit; do you mean by that that you preached?" "No I held the light for the man that did." "Ah! the court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you." "No sir, I only threw a little light on it." No levity, Mr. Smith, stand down."

A lady of a celebrated physician one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients—at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his work."

"A man hearing of another who was a hundred years old said contemptuously: 'Pshaw! what a fuss about nothing! Why, if my grandfather was alive he would be a hundred and fifty years old.'

"Sarah," said a young man, the other day, "why don't you wear ear-rings?" "Because I haven't had my ears pierced." "I will bore them for you, then." "Thank you sir; you have done that enough."

A gentleman sent a ledger with a letter to the Post Office, and money to pay the postage. Having returned with the money, he said, "Guess I've done the thing slick, I seen a good many folks puttin' letters in the Post Office through a hole, and so I watched my chance, and got mine in for nothing."

"An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, but didn't like the country. 'I was sick all the time I was there,' said he, 'and if I had lived there till this time I'd be dead a year ago.'

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

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To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Lenoxworth, St. Joseph,

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pensacola and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20, and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pensacola and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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